Boston, 221 Washington St.
Jan. 16. '63.

Dear Mr. Webb,

Three days since I mailed you a letter, enclosing one also to Alfred on business, &c. acknowledging a £ Bk. Ireland draft for £13. odd, - & writing to you on certain international topics. My letter, I know, must tax your patience. I am troubled, in myself, to think how differently England has looked to me for the past year & a half, from what she used to do. And herein consists my answer to your inquiry (in letter received yesterday, enclosing another £ Bk. Ireland draft for £18.5.0) "how it happens that more anger has been shown to England, for refusing to interfere with your [our] affairs, than with France which proposed to do so." It lies just here - we have felt that England was our kindred, of the same family-stock, brothers, (or "cousins" at least;) and that, having a common language & literature & faith - a common origin and a ~~general~~ closer connexion than between nations generally, we had a right to look, nationally, for more consideration at her hands than from others.

I don't say we had any right or claim which can be justified in any court of appeal, and perhaps there was no such right at all. But very few persons, with whom I ever came in contact, during my whole life, have entertained other than kindly & respectful feelings towards England; — I speak of times before this War. — It has been well enough proved that the bulk of the jealousy, & hostility, in this country, towards England, was of Southern origin. The rout made in England about the "Morrill tariff" was wholly misplaced — the motives to which it was attributed had no (or almost no) existence — absolutely none, that I ever heard alluded to, until we heard the denunciations from H. M. & others in England — which took us aback completely. — We have felt worse about England, I admit it; but it was not because of G. B.'s refusing to interfere, & but because she has, practically, & most mightily, interfered, in behalf of the South, & to our great detriment. National. English army, clothing, (and only small arms but heavy artillery & guns

of most powerful character & approved
make) & all other materials needed,
have gone to the South, & have
enabled ~~these~~ to persist in this most
accursed war. But we have felt duly, &
also;
deeply, indignant towards France, & yet all
other Nations combined have not practically
to our detriment, interfered in this war, to
the extent of one half that England has done.
— The damage the "Alabama" (or "290") is now
weekly doing, is ~~beyond all~~ continually
aggravating the ill-feeling - Chasing a sore place.

— But to go to a more agreeable topic. Who
wrote the Manchester Address to the President?
It is admirable for clearness, for dignity, for a
generous view & estimate of our National policy
(perhaps more generous than is deserved,) and
for full & sagacious perception of the real merits
& difficulties of the case. It is really above
my praise. 'Tis a most noble document, and
presents that meeting of Manchester workpeople
in a most honorable light. These men, I say,
are the real nobility of England, & put their
lordly & wealthy aristocracy to an open shame.

— But I am now writing mainly at the suggestion of Garrison, Phillips, and others of our friends, who would feel much obliged to you to take ~~note~~ some pains to have Gen'l. Butler's Farewell Address to the People of New Orleans — also his Speech at New York — published in the "Daily News". I send you a copy of the latter (which is also in this week's Liberator,) the Farewell Address is in our Antislavery papers of last week. These sh'd be published in England, in order to correct the libellous statements about him of the Times, & the Southern organs generally. — He also made a very striking Speech at Lowell, 3 days since.

I send herewith the statement of my Liberator account, as requested. — Pray excuse the terrible writing of this note. I have been obliged to do it through post haste.

Very truly Yrs. Sam'l. May Jr.

Yr. letters to Mrs. Sulivan, & F. Douglass, were mailed.

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